



RECEIVES PLAQUE: Charles White (left), Jr. F.U.A. second vice-president, accepts a commemorative plaque from V.I.P. night chairman, Ralph M. Cooper of Madison, Wisconsin at the A.I.C. conference in Lansing, Michigan.

REPORT ON THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION CONVENTION, LANSING, MICHIGAN

By Charles White, Jr. F.U.A. Executive Member

I was very fortunate to be able to attend the American Institute of Co-operation Convention, held at the Lansing Michigan State University August 9th to 12th, 1964. It was a privilege and an honor to represent our Junior Farmers' Union of Alberta at this meeting. It gave one a more realistic value of our organization, and what we are trying to do.

The A.I.C. is sponsored by the major American Co-operatives because they feel there is a definite need for co-operative philosophy in America. The A.I.C. is a chartered university, and takes an important role in farm affairs, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, educational organizations and universities, law schools, national and state agricultural and educational organizations. They hold their convention at one of the free land grant universities, annually. All American farm organizations are

invited to attend including a few which we as country people feel belong to the city.

There were representatives from Canada and Great Britain also. This is good for we all need impressions and contact with people of all walks of life to really find the meaning of co-operation. What better way is there of doing this, other than meeting with people, living with people and learning a philosophy that we both need to understand each other better?

In America, they feel co-opera-

tion means working with your neighbour to make a better community. By getting along with him you feel that by joining hands you can probably provide yourself with a better service. In doing this you become informed and active citizen of your community, thus making a united and stronger nation.

CO-OP PHILOSOPHY

Discussing the program at the meeting with some of my fellow Canadians, we felt that in the field of Co-operative philosophy we were ahead of America. However, in pride in our country, pride in our work and spirit, we are away behind. There wasn't a day that went by that these American Co-operatives did not mention some part of their heritage, what their greatest leaders believed in, how their beliefs had made their country strong.

A country that people looked up to, in the rest of the world. Granted they have their internal problems, but this creates a challenge. What is Democracy, if it is not co-operation on everyone's part, with the right or power of the ballot, to enforce the decisions of the majority of the people.

HYPHENATED CANADIANS

I would mention the wonderful spirit, and pride of the young American Farmers in their country and their profession.

I came home asking myself, why can't I call myself a Canadian and not have to add on the country of origin? I was born and raised here and I do not care about anything else.

Why are so many farmers dissatisfied with their profession and feel there is no future in it? When so many people seem intent on destroying life, a farmers career is creating life.

Why don't we take pride in the work that the Fathers of Confederation did in uniting our country? We get some information in our education program in school. Is it enough? These men, I feel, deserve as much or more credit than our friends to the South give to their founding fathers. Ours had vision and planning, or does one have to have blood shed to develop a country so the future generations may be proud of what they did, and realize the true meaning of it?

We criticize our government for the time and money wasted on the Flag Issue. Should We? Is not one of our first steps in trying to develop national pride the adoption of a symbol to be recognized in all countries of the world?

APATHY

Maybe our problem is living beside a great nation, we are overwhelmed by their leadership and drive. I think not! We are a young nation, we see mistakes around us, we are overly cautious. In our cautiousness, we lose some of the spirit and enthusiasm we could otherwise enjoy. Possibly this is part of the reason we have apathy of the people in local, provincial and federal affairs. I do not want to infer there is no apathy in the American people! This is present wherever you find people.

I realize, I was able to associate with the choice of the American Rural Youth, and the most important point of the whole meeting, brought to my mind was, it does not matter where you live, your way of life, your country or your organization. These are just what we want to make of them. The amount of good we receive, is equal to the amount of participation we give.

Hunters Pay Costs Of Crop Damage

A change in the regulations concerning wildlife damage insurance has been announced. Now, a farmer does not need to insure his crop against wildlife damage. Instead, he waits until the damage occurs!

When damage does take place, the farmer reports to the nearest agent of the Alberta Hail Insurance Board. When he makes his report, he deposits \$25.

As soon as possible, an adjuster from the Board comes out and makes an estimate of the loss. The farmer receives his \$25 deposit

back, along with a cheque to cover the wildlife damage.

The \$25 deposit is intended to discourage false claims. If there is no damage of any consequence, the farmer loses his deposit.

The money to pay the claims for wildlife damage does not come from the government. It comes from a fund contributed by hunters. Anyone who hunts wild game in Alberta is required to first take out a hunting license. A charge of \$1.00 has been added to the cost of these licenses, and this goes into the fund, which now amounts to several thousands of dollars.

Rain Hinders Harvest

Harvesting has ground to a halt across Alberta due to rain, which in some areas dumped more moisture into the fiells during last week than was received throughout the whole summer.

In the Peace River Area, already troubled by higher than average rainfall, another $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of rain delayed the start of harvest operations still further. Some northern areas report as much as 28 inches of rain since spring. Fields are badly water-logged.

Further south, the delay will be short as parched soil quickly

absorbs the moisture. Frost was reported Sunday morning.

Yields are below average through much of central Alberta. Spotty showings are reported. Results depend on the timing of local showers. One FUA member reports receiving only 3 inches of rain during the growing season.

In southern Alberta, reports indicate wide variation, with many people harvesting bumper crops. The Canadian Wheat Board is still confident of the fourth largest wheat crop in history, four and a half hundred million bushels.

F.W.U.A. Citizenship Seminar

By Mrs. Russell Johnston, F.W.U.A. President

The F.W.U.A. Citizenship Seminar, a week long camping experience with emphasis on citizenship, was held at the Jr. F.U.A. Camp on Gold Eye Lake in the mountains 110 miles west of Red Deer on the David Thompson highway, from August 9 to 15.

The twenty-five young people from all parts of Alberta, half of them from Indian Reserves, and two Eskimo girls from Inuvik N.W.T. had the unique experience of working-together in setting up their own community. Besides the young people, the community included the five members of the permanent Gold Eye Lake Camp staff, the administrator, the caretaker, the cook and assistant cook, and the life guard and recreation director. It also included on staff myself, and Mrs. Fred Huddleston, FWUA director for District

12, Mr. Robert Wray from the Citizenship Branch in Edmonton and Dr. Hedley Dimock from Sir George Williams University in Montreal.

Mr. Braithwaite, past president of the FWUA is to be given credit for the idea of an FWUA Citizenship Camp, and for the success of the first two camps. The campers this year were very pleased that she was able to attend the Thursday evening banquet as the guest speaker.

TAKING TURNS

This camp was a valuable ex-

perience in citizenship since, except for a few basic rules, related to the use of camp property, the young people themselves had to decide what they wished to do at the camp, what form of camp government they would have and who would be responsible for the various duties. They suggested five possible forms of camp government and even took considerable time to decide how to vote. It took most of the day to establish the camp structure but once the five working groups and the council were established organization proceeded rapidly with each one doing the necessary task. Each group was responsible for one part of the day's program so that by the end of the week each group had taken its turn in kitchen duties, the education program, the afternoon recreation and the evening entertainment.

During the week, the campers considered the democracy of our camp and looked at world situations. There was no racial discrimination evident in the camp but they looked 'at past experiences, considered the Quebec problem, the racial problems in the United States and the world problems. We concluded that if the peoples of the world knew each other as well as we knew the people in our camp, these problems would disappear. We looked at human relations — how we get along with people — deciding we should not do anything to someone else we would not want done to us. We considered democracy and dictatorship and what is essential to achieve successful democracy. We also considered leadership, the

F.A.M.E. CO-OP NOT BUYING DIRECT

Hogs will continue to be bought through the teletype network of the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board by the Farmers' Allied Meat Enterprises Co-operative Ltd., which has announced purchase of the former F. W. Fearman packing plant in Burlington, Ontario.

F.A.M.E., set up five years ago, has as its aim the getting of higher returns for farmer members. It was believed that one

method of doing this might be to buy supplies direct from members for their new packing operation. However, F.A.M.E. intends to follow the same procedure that other Ontario plants use to obtain supplies. A buyer will sit in the FAME plant at a teletype receiver, using a "buyer's button" to signal the Marketing Board of his decision to purchase a certain lot of hogs, at a competitive price.

FAME has about 13,000 farmer members.

qualities necessary for leadership in a democracy and how we develop leadership.

In the afternoon, enthusiasts played soft ball, badminton, volleyball, swam, fished and climbed a mountain. In the evening were organized games, stunts, a kangaroo court, a variety program which included some intricate Indian dances and a less difficult Indian dance which we all joined. Group singing and dancing were also popular. The last evening we sang seated on the mountain side around a bonfire ver-looking the moonlit lake. Campers sang in the

(Continued on page 2)

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

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CLASSIFIED SECTION

FARM LANDS

FARM WANTED — 1/2 section, cultivated, good house, 30 cow barn, adequate water, power. Pay to \$100 per acre if suitable—S.E. Edmonton, Camrose or Wetaskiwin areas. Reply to file 20, c/o Organized Farmer, 9934-106 St., Edmonton.

F.W.U.A.

NEWSFLASHES

A.C.W.W. PINS

We have A.C.W.W. pins at the F.U.A. office at \$1.00 each. We are all members of the Associated Country Women of the World through our affiliation so any member may wear one of these pins.

A.C.W.W. CONFERENCE

The next triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World will be held in Dublin, Ireland, September 14-24, 1965. The theme will be "Working Together." We hope that our locals will consider the possibility of the F.W.U.A. sending delegates and be prepared to express opinions at the annual convention.

F.W.U.A. SEMINAR . . .

(Continued from page 1)

bus all the way back to Red Deer and the fourteen who went on to Edmonton left Red Deer still singing.

EXPANDING THE PROGRAM

After three years of experience the staff and the young people themselves believe that they are now ready to enlarge the FWUA Citizenship Seminar to thirty-five or forty campers. This once-in-a-lifetime experience is very valuable to any young person who is able to attend.

Organizing the recruiting is our biggest problem. The Department of Indian Affairs is organized to do an excellent job. A great deal of credit must go to the FWUA secretary, Mrs. Frances Hicks for her excellent work in recruiting students to fill vacancies caused by last minute drop-outs, and for taking the two Eskimo girls into her own home, when the plane from the north was delayed, until arrangements could be completed to bring them to the camp. However the task of recruiting students must be assumed by the women in the FUA and FWUA locals. Next year it is to be hoped we have our forty students recruited well ahead of time and that we also have a list of alternates in the event that someone has to drop out.

The Farm Women's Union sincerely appreciates the valuable assistance of the Citizenship Branch who provided the two resource personnel and the many excellent films used. The assistance of the Dept. of Indian Affairs who recruited the very fine young people

WHEAT MOISTURE REGULATIONS

By J. Ken McIntosh
Director, District 1

It was my pleasure, as a northern representative of the FUA — delegated by President Paul Babey (who was committed to attend a meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation in Michi-

gan), together with Alf Gleave, President of the National Farmers' Union, Roy Atkinson, President of the SFU, and Herb Andresson, President of the MFU to meet with Hon. Harry Hays, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, and the Board of Grain Commissioners in Winnipeg, August 10th 1964.

Guest Editorial

By Henry Lembicz, President,
Alberta Fish and Game Association

Once again the time of hunting seasons are with us. We can expect at least the usual number of eager hunters to take to the field and bush to try and harvest some of the crop of wild game. Included in this number of hunters will be people from all walks of life, some of them farmers. Many hunters will hunt on privately-owned land to find their game. It is here we find problems, usually caused by some inconsiderate or uninformed hunters. Our Fish and Game Association is very concerned about the behavior of any hunter who is in the field.

Know Those Hunting Regulations

I would like to point out that it is illegal to hunt game birds or animals on "occupied lands" without the consent of owner or occupant. "Occupied lands" means privately owned lands under cultivation or enclosed by a fence of any kind and upon which or adjoining which the owner or occupant is actually residing. I would suggest that you only give permis-

sion to hunt to some friend that is financially able to pay for any damage he may cause, or if a stranger that he be a member of an organization that insures its members for public liability and property damage. Most Fish and Game Clubs carry public liability and property damage insurance for their members. I would also suggest that you get the name and address of the hunter and file them for future reference.

It is our hope that in the near future a more educated hunter will be in the field. Our Association could see the need for this a number of years ago and has been bringing pressure on our government along with the Farmers' Union to establish a "hunter training program". Our Honorable Minister of Lands and Forests, saw the need and early in 1964 the Hunter Education and Training Program was launched. Since then a large number of instructors have been qualified, also a number of students. Our Fish and Game Clubs are assuming a large portion of the load in carrying out this training program.

Another Legislative Act we had helped to bring into being was the Wildlife Crop Damage Insurance. There has been a fund built up by the collection of one dollar for each hunting license sold the last four years. Up to date not many farmers have taken advantage of this insurance. This year a new system of collection for crop damage has been established. If you have crop damage from game birds or animals, go to your Alberta Hail Insurance Board Agent or Treasury Branch and register a claim on a form they provide and pay the agent \$25.00 adjustment fee. Do not harvest your crop until an Insurance Adjuster makes an appraisal of damage. The maximum compensation is \$15.00 per acre.

FISH AND GAME OBJECTIVES

I suggest that where ducks are feeding on your crop before their season opens that you do not get a pre-season permit to shoot but register your claim for damages. Ducks shot before the season opens are premature and pin feathery and in many cases are wasted.

Some thought should be given to approaching A.R.D.A. to acquire sub-marginal land in suitable areas along the duck flyway to be sown for feeding purposes.

It is our desire to establish a Livestock Indemnity Scheme whereby a land owner is reimbursed for livestock accidentally shot during hunting season and the owner having no other means of collecting for the damage.

Just a thought for the man who has the use of the land God has provided for us. Leave a clump of

This meeting had been requested by Mr. Gleave because the Farm Unions are worried about the consequences of decreasing the maximum moisture in dry wheat by one half of one percent. Earlier correspondence to Mr. Frank Hamilton, Chief Commissioner had not brought results due to his being in Europe on grain standards business, and some lack of co-ordination in not passing the request to him upon his return.

Our meeting was cordial and covered the broad field of grain grading, handling and storage. We received polite attention and in turn we listened to background material by technical people designed to justify the action taken to date and to give some inkling of the future.

TERMINAL DRYING

We pointed out that, in our opinion, if a change was necessary to move wheat in international markets, then necessary drying should be done in the terminals and that tough grades should be divided into two or more ranges. We submitted that present regulations offer no real incentive to harvest at the lowest moisture range possible if the farmer is sure it will be tough anyway and discounted a full four cents. We also said that the strain will be borne mainly by the more northerly regions where an industry has

brush or plant a windbreak of trees for a home for the birds and animals. If there is a stream on your land and there is fish in it leave cover along the banks for protection, keep pollution out of the water, as this is the fish and water birds home.

May you enjoy the "Great Outdoors".

been painstakingly developed to produce acceptable and storable grain under the long standing moisture limits.

The new regulations will stand, with no changes in grades, on what is at this date, a reasonable assumption that time does not permit anything different for this crop year. We were assured though, that Farm Organizations will be consulted in the future and that we may well have a **complete new grading system in the near future**. The feasibility was raised by Mr. M. J. Conacher, Chief Grain Inspector, of no "tough" or "damp" as such, but rather straight dockage according to the percentage of moisture in each sample. The Board of Grain Commissioners has decided, with Government blessing, to undertake a thorough study of the Canadian grain handling and inspection system, to see what steps must be taken to serve the Canadian grain trade and the farmer to the fullest possible extent.

While we were unable to modify present plans, I feel the meeting was worthwhile because we warned of possible dangers, especially in the more northerly areas and we did receive some assurance about the future. The final statement Mr. Conacher reads — "You can be absolutely sure of this: if any major change in grades are being contemplated, the entire Canadian grain trade, including Canadian producers will be informed and given an opportunity to express themselves before final decisions are made."

**NOVEMBER 9 IS
SIGN-UP DAY**

CLIP OUT • CLIP OUT • CLIP OUT

TAXITS:

WHAT IS A WILL?

A will is a testament by which a person issues instructions regarding the disposal of his entire estate, after his death, according to his **precise** wishes.

WHY DO I NEED A WILL?

A will is intended primarily to release the person's estate to his heirs as quickly and as inexpensively as possible. If a farmer should die without a will, and leave any children under the age of twenty-one, his estate is automatically tied up until the youngest child reaches the age of twenty-one.

An unhappy illustration of this particular point came to our attention at FUA head office recently. A young woman and her husband came to Alberta, newly married, and full of hope for the future. They invested heavily in a large farm. The land was good! Life was good! They had two lovely children (boy and a girl) and the debts were diminishing gradually with no undue concern.

Then it happened. Two weeks after the birth of their second child, the husband was killed in a tragic accident.

There wasn't a will!

Due to this fact, the estate cannot be distributed until that two-week-old baby girl becomes a young woman of twenty-one.

The young widow has had to return to the home of her parents and leave the farm in the hands of tenants, hoping that they are honest, hard working people who will be willing to help her out of her bewildering predicament for the next twenty years or so.

This could happen to you! No one can be absolutely certain that he or she is going to be alive tomorrow. What happens to your dependents—your children—wife—husband—parents, if you should have a fatal accident or heart attack? What happens to your farm? Think about it.

We strongly advise you to see a competent lawyer about your will **now**, or else come or write to this office for answers to any further questions on wills.

FARM ACCOUNTING SERVICE
c/o Farmers' Union of Alberta,
9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.

CLIP OUT • CLIP OUT • CLIP OUT

The Chance of A . . .

"LIFE TIME"

FUA LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

It makes good sense to be an FUA Life Member! Your annual membership fee is **paid for life** with the interest earned on the \$100 life membership fee.

Farmers are making increased use of FUA services — insurance pools, income tax advice, legal advice, etc. With a life membership, there is no danger of having these services lapse because of delay in renewing your membership.

For younger farmers, a life membership is a **good investment**. In 17 years, your life membership will have paid for itself.

And most important, you will have helped provide a stronger organization, working on a sound financial base, to promote the best interests of farmers.

REMEMBER:

Life Memberships are convenient, and they save money!

A Life Membership is a **full membership!**

* * *

GET IN ON the FUA's life membership contest.

You can win a seat on the next **Membership Tour** by selling life memberships! Take advantage of the fact that until October 30, members can buy a life membership for \$94. (See details in August 17th Organized Farmer).

The person selling the greatest number of life memberships by November 16th — at last five to qualify — will be awarded the President's Cup, and a **Ticket on the Tour!**

Indian Grain Shortage

India has appealed to the U.S. and Britain for grain to ease a food shortage resulting from damage to home crops, and delay in foreign imports.

Four grain ships out of Hous-

Jr. Cavalcade

PLACE OF JR. F.U.A.

The Junior U.F.A. was organized in 1919 and was an active organization until 1949 when the parent organization, the United Farmers of Alberta, amalgamated with the Alberta Farmers' Union to form the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

The Junior Branch of the F.U.A. is continuing the work of the Junior U.F.A. It aims to build farm youth for better citizenship, regardless of race, colour, creed or political affiliation and has proven itself a wonderful training ground.

Nearly all locals conduct their meetings according to parliamentary procedure and this is a great help to the members when they grow older. Experience in the art of thinking and speaking on the floor of a meeting is gained by members taking part in discussion on resolutions, debates, etc. This is perhaps one of the most important phases of Junior F.U.A. work. Most locals follow an educational as well as recreational program.

ton, Texas have been held up for weeks because of a grain samplers' strike.

India has asked that four ships carrying foodgrains from Australia to Britain, and from the U.S. to Pakistan be diverted to Indian ports. Total cargo in these ships amounts to 40,000 tons of wheat.

Indian crops have been damaged by floods in northern areas of the country.

Replies are awaited from the countries concerned with the proposed diversion of the wheat ships.

Stabilization Board Report

Seventeen agricultural products, supported by the Federal Government's Stabilization Board, ran up a net cost of \$124,789,915 for the 1963-64 fiscal year ended March 31.

There are about 450,000 farms in Canada. This means that the average cost to the Stabilization Board per farm works out to \$275.00. However, not all farms produce commodities included in the 17 presently being supported.

The Board reports that providing support wherever possible on a deficiency payment basis, has reduced inventories of products in storage. \$46,911,793 was paid in the form of subsidies and deficiency payments last year.

Much of the net cost to the Stabilization Board resulted from the sales of accumulated stocks, mainly butter oil, at a loss.

CORRECTION

The August 31 issue contained an ad stating that any memberships sold after December 5 would pay 25c commission. It should have also stated that no commission would be paid, except to CIS, Wheat Pool, U.G.G., or U.F.A. Co-op agents, after March 1, 1965.

A.R.D.A. Seminar Held at Falher

Notre Dame College in Falher provided facilities recently for three days of study focused on the Agricultural Re-habilitation Act. About thirty F.U.A. members attended.

Specifically, the group was interested in an assessment of methods which could be used to identify the needs of the area, and how these could be brought to the attention of governments.

Group discussions were conducted by an A.R.D.A. staff member, Jacques Beaucage, and by Gordon Sterling, provincial coordinator for A.R.D.A.

Others who helped out were Ed Dubko, district agriculturist, and sub-district director Alphonse Labrecque.

ANIMAL FAT USAGE MAY END DETERGENT FOAMING RIVERS

Detergents made from fats are more easily broken down by bacteria in sewage or streams than petroleum-based ABS detergents now on the market—more so than even the new "soft" ABS detergents soon to be commercially available, a U.S. Department of Agriculture scientist reported recently.

Speaking to the Society for Industrial Microbiology meeting in Boulder, Colo., Dr. Theone C. Cordon, a chemist of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, described a series of tests comparing the biodegradability of detergents made from fat with that of ABS detergents (alkylbenzenesulfonates). The work was conducted by Dr. Cordon, Elmer W. Maurer, James K. Weil, and Dr. Alexander J. Stirton, at the Eastern utilization research laboratory, Philadelphia.

Dr. Cordon reported that six different fat-based detergents were more readily broken down in activated sewage and disappeared more quickly from river water than samples of ABS detergents made from petroleum with straight-chain chemical structure for improved biodegradability.

The fat-based detergents proved far superior to the branch-chain ABS detergents — the principal type now on the market. Because these "hard" detergents have been widely blamed for foaming in rivers and streams, industry is developing more biodegradable types

such as straight-chain ABS compounds.

For several years, Dr. Cordon explained, chemists at the Philadelphia laboratory have been doing research on detergents made from inedible animal fats, as one of several alternate uses for fats that were deprived of their traditional market when petroleum based detergents largely displaced soap.

To help solve the increasing problem of detergent foaming in streams, the Philadelphia chemists undertook a detailed evaluation of fat-based detergents from the standpoint of biodegradability. From the chemical structure of these fat-based compounds, the scientists had deduced that they should be susceptible to breakdown by the bacteria in sewage-treatment systems and in streams.

Of the six biodegradable fat-based detergents, three are alcohol sulfates, which are better detergents than ABS. The other three are fatty acid esters, which are at least as good as ABS detergents, the scientist said.

The experiment to determine how long the detergents would persist in river water showed that the time required for 80 per cent disappearance of the fat-based detergents was 1 to 3½ days for the alcohol sulfates and 4 to 5 days for the fatty acid esters. The straight-chain ABS compounds required 3½ to 5 days and the branched-chain ABS more than a month to disappear.

**NOVEMBER 9 IS
SIGN-UP DAY**

SUBSIDIES AND HEADLINES

Of each dollar spent by the Canadian government in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1964, 3.7 cents was spent on agriculture. This was revealed in the review of Government Accounts as presented by the Minister of Finance in his presentation of Budget Papers for the information of Parliament.

The expenditure for agriculture was \$257.1 million, of which 122 million was to cover the net operating loss of the Agricultural Stabilization Board. Of the Board's losses, \$48 million resulted from revaluation of inventory (stored butter) and another charge was \$41 million being the cost of the consumer subsidy of 12 cents per pound on retail sales of butter.

Extension for another year of the consumer butter subsidy was announced on April 30. The amount of the subsidy was reduced from 12 cents per pound to 11 cents. Immediately there was a spate of criticism levelled through the press, TV and radio against anyone involved, e.g. the government for "its annual obedience to the dairy industry" to keep the "dairy people happy." The attacks were delivered in the "interests of the taxpayer."

"If nothing else, I feel certain that much of the criticism of dairy subsidies is for reasons other than the taxpayers' welfare," said a prominent dairyman. "The reference to the taxpayer is to get attention, and the real reason too often is to build up newspaper circulation, or to collect a fee for commentator services."

"What hurts in these attacks is the inferences of dishonesty and preferential treatment. Overlooked is the fact that, through circumstances beyond his control, dairy production costs make it impossible for him and his family to exist, let alone enjoy the average standard of living, without some form of assistance."

Costly Alternative

"The alternative for the taxpayer to assistance would be violent fluctuation in prices and in supplies, danger of inadequate supplies of the vital dairy foods in times of emergency, increased unemployment and competition for existing jobs."

"Why single out the dairy farmer for attack," says an economist. The Government in 1963-64 spent \$86.9 millions so that the CBC's services could be enjoyed throughout the country.

Part of this was paid by the subsidized farmer. Jobless persons received \$378 million from Unemployment Insurance, against \$311 million collected for the service. The difference of \$67 million presumably will come from the taxpayer, including the farmers who themselves are not eligible for Unemployment Benefits.

In all, the cost of the Unemployment Insurance Act for ad-

ministration and including the Government's contribution, was reported as \$108.6 million.

Other Government expenditures from the taxpayer's dollars included \$41.5 million in assistance to the Colombo Plan; \$26.8 million in grants to Universities; \$15.3 million to help gold mines to remain in production; \$538.6 million on family allowances, \$31 million for general health and \$22 million in contributions for hospitals.

Aid Elsewhere

In the field of transportation, Government expenditures for railway and steamship services included \$43.0 million to cover Canadian National Railway deficits and \$13.5 million for the difference between tariffs and normal tolls under the Maritime Freight Rates Act. Included in the Canadian Maritime Commission expenditures of \$50 million is \$40.8 million for capital subsidies for construction of "commercial and freight vessels," according to the budget papers.

These figures are by no means the complete lists of governmental expenditures in assistance for the welfare and well-being of Canadians. They demonstrate the fact the giving aid to agriculture is neither an isolated nor discriminatory undertaking on the part of the Federal Government. It simply is a discharge of its duties as Government.

—The Canadian Dairy Food Service Bureau

1964 EXPANSION PROGRAMME NEARS COMPLETION

Mr. George Sayle, President of U.F.A. Co-op who has recently completed a tour of the province, reports that this year's building programme is nearing completion.

He reports that the new Farm Supply Depot in Vermillion was finished and opened in June. And despite unfavourable weather, progress in the Farm Supply Depot at Grimshaw has been good. It should be open for business early in September.

Tax Facts End Myth

Is farming a get-rich-quick operation? Ask any farmer—you can be pretty sure of getting a negative reply!

Yet, the idea keeps coming up in non-farm minds (at least those farthest from agriculture) that with government subsidies, floor price protection, depreciation write-offs, etc., the farmer has all kinds of advantages—so consequently he is making all kinds of money.

Some statistics from the taxation people might come in handy the next time you run into people with the before mentioned state of mind. Did you know that in 1961 only about 75 thousand out of Canada's more than 350 thousand commercial farmers paid personal income tax? The average tax that was paid amounted to \$362 on an income of \$4,355.

Only pensioners paid less tax per taxable person! In 1961, Canadian tax payers (employed persons) paid an average of \$373 on average income of \$4,732. Two hundred thousand business owners paid an average \$603 income tax on average income of \$5,278.

In 1962, there were 86,585 income tax paying farmers, whose average taxable income rose \$141 over the year before. They paid \$14 tax more on the average than employees. What about the farmers who didn't pay taxes? The statistics don't say much about them!

Importance of Tractor Ignition Timing

Did you know that ignition timing can affect spark plug life? It can, according to the engineers of Champion Spark Plug Company, especially in heavy service during prolonged periods of full throttle operation.

Basic timing, whether set statically or with the aid of a timing light, should follow manufacturer's specification. In some cases, however, the timing marks are hard to see, or perhaps located in such a position that the timing light leads may not reach. As a result, less accurate methods of timing are used. Furthermore, timing is affected by point spacing and should be checked whenever points are installed or reset.

Unfortunately, over-advanced timing may not always make its presence known . . . on some tractor engines a slight increase in power may be obtained without audible detonation.

What happens to spark plugs when timing is over-advanced?

Dynamometer tests of an engine in which thermocouple plugs were installed to measure firing end temperatures, showed that spark plug temperatures rise very rapidly as ignition timing is advanced beyond specification.

It can be seen that, up to a point, a negligible amount of additional power was obtained, however, a point is reached where any additional advance results in less power while temperatures climb still higher.

It becomes apparent, then, that in order to prevent plug burning, detonation, or possible engine damage, factory-timing specifications should be used when setting ignition timing.

CAREFUL HANDLING PAYS WITH RAPESEED

Rapeseed crops need to be checked frequently at this time of year. They ripen rapidly as they approach maturity.

A. M. Wilson, Alberta's Field Crops Commissioner, points out that rape crops should be almost ripe but not dead ripe when they are cut. Green seed will shrivel and the oil content will be below normal while crops that are too ripe are likely to shatter.

As rape matures the leaves fall off and the stems and pods turn a straw colour. The pods shatter

very easily when the crop is fully mature and dry. The best time to swath is when the rape is still a bit on the green side and the seeds are starting to turn brown.

Rapeseed crops may be straight-combined or swathed. Mr. Wilson says the same conditions which determine whether a cereal crop should be straight-combined or swathed apply to rape.

Reducing the speed of the reel to about two-thirds or one-half its usual speed is recommended when shattering is a problem. It often helps to remove half the bats on the reel as well. These precautionary measures are also recommended for preventing shattering during straight-combining.

Rape should be combined as soon as the swath is sufficiently dry, says Mr. Wilson, because wind can cause extensive losses in the swath. Rape is at its best for threshing under weather conditions that would make wheat too tough. A moisture content of 10.5 is considered safe for storage. Anything above 10.5 will result in a price discount and be inclined to heat.

Because rapeseed is easily damaged, the concave clearance should be opened wider than for cereal grains. It may also be necessary to reduce the cylinder speed to prevent the seed from cracking. According to Mr. Wilson, it is often advisable in heavy crops to combine slowly so that the seed is properly separated from the pods and stems. The combine cleaner is useful for removing dockage material.

Alberta Cow In Top Ten

An Alberta Ayrshire dairy cow has just completed a high production record ranking among the top ten All Time All Canadian leaders in her class.

Piety Knob Cherry, owned by R. A. Wagner of Millet was the leading senior 3 year old producer during the past month. She produced 15,467 lbs. milk, 505 lbs. fat in 305 days—a Breed Class Average fat index of 195. (average is 100). She continued on milking for 365 days, yielding 17,048 lbs. of milk and 564 lbs. fat. Her milk yield in the 365 division ranks third among the All Time All Canadian leaders for her age class, and eighth in the in the 305 division.

This young cow completed three lactations sometime before she was five years of age. Her total production in 977 days was 40,572 lbs. of milk and 1,401 lbs. of fat.

Toronto Royal Selections Start

Brochures and catalogues for the 1964 Royal Winter Fair (November 13-21) are beginning to appear, a sure sign that the summer season is ending.

Breeders are reminded that nominations for stock show classes must be in the hands of the Department of Agriculture by September 10. These should be sent to W. C. Gordon, Livestock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Legislative Building, Edmonton.

The Department of Agriculture is again assisting livestock breeders to exhibit at the Royal. Selections of exhibits will be made by personnel appointed by the provincial breed associations under the direction of the Alberta Livestock Board. The work of selectors, and assembly of the shipment, will be co-ordinated by the provincial livestock branch.

Net Blotch Damages Barley

Net blotch, a fungus disease that can reduce both the yield and grade of barley, is prevalent in central Alberta this year.

University of Alberta Plant Pathologist, Dr. W. P. Skoropad, says it can be found in many fields between Athabasca and Calgary but is most prevalent in the Calgary, Olds, Drumheller triangle. Fortunately, he says, it doesn't affect other crops and can be prevented by proper seed treatment and crop rotation.

Symptoms of net blotch are often confused with damage from drought. It begins as a netted blotch usually at or near the tip of the leaves. These blotches are peculiar in that they are composed of short brown streaks running perpendicular and parallel to the leaf edge. They enlarge, join, and in later stages, run the full length of the leaf giving it a scorched appearance.

In the final stages the leaves curl up and die resulting in poor filling of the heads and shrivelling of the kernels. The disease attack was most noticeable this year as the barley started to head.

Dr. Skoropad says there are two sources of infection: nearly all seed barley in Alberta carries the fungus to some degree and it overwinters in old straw and stubble.

Not every barley field is infected with the disease says Dr. Skoropad. It just shows up in the fields where the seed wasn't treated with a mercuric fungicide, or where barley has been grown for several years.

Tests Useful Farmers Find

Several new test reports from the Agricultural Machinery Administration are now available from your district agriculturist.

Among these are combine and swather test reports, test numbers 1563—M-F 34 S.P. Swather; 1663—Cockshutt 402 Swather; 1763—I-H 403 S.P. Combine; 1863—M-F 300 S.P. Combine; 1963—Cockshutt SP431 S.P. Combine; 2163—McCoy-Renn Grain Pickup.

Department of Agriculture extensions engineers point out that machinery performance can often be improved by noting adjustments recommended as a result of A.M.A. tests. Test reports are also of use to farmers planning to purchase new machinery.

meeting in the Hughenden Hall.

President Jack Lefebvre introduced guest speaker Walter Smart, Jr. FUA vice-president. He outlined the purpose and activities of the Jr. FUA organization.

Slides of the Goldeye Lake Jr. FUA camp were shown. As the meeting closed, hope was expressed that before too long, there would be two active Junior FUA locals in District 7.

Jr. Cavalcade

Hughenden Re-organizes

By Shirley Bell

District 7 Juniors are rolling again! Twenty-one juniors recently took part in a re-organization

THE COUNTRYWOMAN

The Countrywoman magazine is published bi-monthly by the Associated Country Women of the World. It is a compact little book giving the news and information on the Association and its member societies around the world. The price is \$1.00 per year and subscriptions will be accepted by the FUA Office. These will be sent over to London with the dues of our organization. Or you can mail your subscription direct to the A.C.W.W. Office at 78 Kenington High Street, London 8, England.

The next A.C.W.W. Conference will be held in Dublin, Ireland September 14-24, 1965. The theme of the conference will be 'Working Together.' We hope that our members will keep this in mind for their September meetings. A donation of 15c from your members would help our A.C.W.W. Travel Fund.